



THEATRE-ROYAL.

For a **BENEVOLENT PURPOSE.**
On **SATURDAY**, 31st March, will be performed, the Tragedy of
HAMLET PRINCE OF DENMARK.
As altered from SHAKESPEARE by Mr GARRICK.
The Part of HAMLET by
Mr STEWART NICOLSON.
The rest of the Characters by his Majesty's Servants.
To begin at half after six o'clock.
Part of the Pit will be laid in to the Boxes.
Pit and Boxes Five Shillings.—Galleries at the usual price.
It is requested no person whatever will ask admittance behind the
Scenes, as much confusion has arisen on former occasions from
that circumstance.

For the Benefit of
Mr JOHNSON and WILLIAM HENRY.
On **WEDNESDAY** next, April 4, will be performed (not acted this
evening) the Comic Opera of The
MAID OF THE MILL.
Lord Alimworth, Mr STANTON.
Ralph, Mr JOHNSON.
And Farmer Giles, Mr FOWLER.
Patty, Miss HURST.
Theodora, Mrs HENDERSON.
And Fanny, (the Gipsy) Mrs TAPLIN.
End of Act I. A DISSENTATION on HOBBY HORSES,
By Mr JOHNSON.
To which will be added, never performed here, a Farce, called The
TAYLORS;
OR,
A Tragedy for Hot Weather.
(Written by SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq.)
The ORIGINAL PROLOGUE to be spoken by Mr WOODS.

Mr JOHNSON thinks it necessary to inform the Public, that though
his **BILL OF FARE** is not so long as usual, he has taken particular
care to make choice of such pieces as will not only do credit to the Per-
formers, but give (he hopes) universal satisfaction to all the Ladies and
Gentlemen who shall please to honour him with their company.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

MR GORDON of Kenmore's Compliments to the FREEHOLD-
ERS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, begs leave to inform them, That
the Election of a Member to represent the Stewartry, is fixed for Fri-
day the **Sixth April** next, when he hopes his Friends will honour him
with their personal attendance and support.

LIEUTENANCIES.

ANY Commissioned Officer, who would wish to have a Lieutenancy
in an independent company of foot now raising in Ireland, on
easy conditions, may apply to Mr John Campbell writer to the signet,
who will inform of the terms.

Notice to Debtors.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of WILLIAM SPOTTISWOOD and SON,
Merchants in Edinburgh, being dissolved by the death of William
Spottiswood, all persons indebted to the said Company are requested to
pay the sums due by them to John Eiston Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh,
who is fully empowered to receive and discharge the same. And the
persons to whom the said Company stand indebted, are desired to give
in notes of their debts to said John Eiston, in order that the same may
be paid.

N. B. The Business is carried on at the shop, as formerly, by Mr
Spottiswood's Representatives, who solicit the countenance of their cus-
tomers and correspondents.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, March 23.

The **Albion** privateer, of Bristol, Captain Gardiner, is taken by Le
Madame French privateer, and carried into L'Orient.
Falmouth 17. The **Crescent** frigate has sent in here a French privateer
and a brig, her prize. They bring an account of an English frigate, one
of the grand fleet, who passed by yesterday with the wind at N. E. en-
gaging a French frigate, off the Start, and it is supposed she took her,
as one of the squadron were in sight.
The **Fame** privateer of Dublin, Capt Moore, has taken and sent into
Civita Vecchia the **St George**, Janfen, from Smyrna to Amsterdam, with
bale goods, &c. valued at 17000 l.
The **Lord Castles**, Kennedy, a transport, from New-York, was taken
off Beachy-head by a French frigate, which took the Hero.
The **Reprisal** privateer, of Bristol, Capt. Robe, is retaken by the Vul-
ture privateer of Guernsey, and carried into Mountbay.
Extract of a letter from Penzance, 17. Several French frigates and
privateers are cruising about Scilly and the North Channel, which
within these few days have captured a number of British vessels. The
cruws of many of them have been sent on shore at the Land's End.
The **Prince of Orange**, Rock, from Guernsey to Bristol, is taken and
retaken.
The **Liesde**, prize to the Dragon, of Dartmouth, and Bird, of London,
is arrived at Cork.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, March 13.

The House of Commons this day met, and proceeded in
the usual way, to ballot for a Committee to decide on the me-
rits of the late election for the county of Ayr, when the fol-
lowing members were chosen:

GEORGE BYNG, Esq; Chairman.
Hugh Dalrymple, Esq; Lord Althorpe,
Rich. Benyon, Esq; Will. Praed, Esq;
Henry Duncombe, Esq; Cha. Turner, Esq;
Will. Strahan, Esq; Henry Binks, Esq;
Henry Rawlinson, Esq; Dudley Long, Esq; and
John Mansel Smith, Esq; George Graham, Esq;

NOMINEES:
The Lord Advocate of Scotland, and
Colonel Thomas Dundas.

The fitting member is the Honourable Hugh Montgomery,
and the petitioner Sir Adam Ferguson.

As soon as the Committee to try the Ayr-shire petition
was ballotted for, Sir George Yonge rose in his place, and said,
he had a petition to present from the Reverend Richard Bald-
win, stating his extreme sorrow at having, through very unin-
tentionally, incurred the displeasure of the House, and promi-
sing that, in the course of his future life, he would take especial
care to conduct himself in such a manner as to afford no room
for complaint. Sir George concluded with moving, that he
should be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms,
upon paying his fee.

Mr **Roswarne** said, the end of his motion of the prece-
ding day was fully attained in Mr Bawden's having been taken
into custody. He meant merely to induce the House to shew
by some mark of indignation, that they never would counte-
nance petitions against individuals, which upon examination ap-
peared to be frivolous and vexatious. That indignation having
been sufficiently expressed, he was as eager to shew mercy as he
had been desirous to do justice; and therefore, he rose with a
hearty good will, to second the Hon. Gentleman's motion.

The motion was then put and agreed to *nem. con.*
Mr Bawden was then brought to the bar by the Sergeant,
with the mace on his shoulder, and the SPEAKER from his
chair said, That a petition having been presented to that House
from the Trustees of South Molton turnpike, complaining of
the conduct of Mr John Sharland, a Committee had been
chosen to enquire into the merits of it, to examine into the
allegations, and to report their sense and judgments upon the
whole; that Committee had gone through their enquiry, and
had reported that the petition was frivolous, vexatious, and
highly injurious to Mr Sharland; and that it was their opinion
that he (the prisoner) had been the contriver, promoter, and
profecutor of the said petition; in consequence of which it had
been moved and agreed to, that he should be taken into cu-
stody; but a petition had been presented by him that day, ac-
knowledging his crime, and declaring his resolution not to
offend again in like manner, the House had agreed, that he
should be then brought to the bar. From his character and
station in life, he trusted it was altogether unnecessary for him;
on that occasion, to give him an exhortation of that sort, which
it was his duty to deliver to persons brought to the bar under
different descriptions, and of a different rank and order. He
should only therefore say, that he hoped he would fulfil the
promise of his petition, and, in the course of his future life, a-
void intermeddling unnecessarily in secular affairs, always hold-
it in his mind, that by his call to the Ministry and the necessary
duties of his station, it peculiarly became him so to conduct
himself, that he might be looked up to as an example worthy
of imitation, and that above all things he studiously avoid all
malice, hatred, and uncharitableness.

The Speaker added *pro forma*, that the House had order-
ed him to reprimand the prisoner, and that he did reprimand
him accordingly; and, agreeable to the further directions of the
House, informed him, that being reprimanded he was dis-
charged.

A motion was made for an account of tobacco imported,
and an account of goods cleared out from St Eustatia.

The bill laying a duty on tea and tobacco, and the Ex-
cise bill, were reported from the Committee of Thursday last,
and ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee of Ways and Means, and Committee of
Supply, are adjourned till Monday next.

A motion was made, That leave be given to bring in a
bill for the better and more effectual making up, and laying be-
fore Parliament the accounts of the sums expended for build-
ing, rebuilding, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's
dock-yards, and other yards in Great Britain.

The House was moved, That the entry in the journals
of the House, of the 26th of February 1739, of the motion,
"That to apply towards defraying the ordinary charge of his
Majesty's Navy, or to any head contained in the ordinary
estimate thereof, any sum of public money, exceeding the
sum granted by Parliament for that purpose, is a misapplica-
tion, and ought to be prevented," which passed in the ne-
gative, might be read.

And the same was read accordingly.

Then the question being put, "That leave be given to bring
in a bill for the better and more effectual making up, and lay-
ing before Parliament, the accounts of the sums expended for
building, rebuilding, and repairs of his Majesty's ships of war
in his Majesty's dock-yards, and other dock-yards in Great-
Britain," it passed in the negative.

From the London Papers, March 23.

Vienna, February 28. We are informed, that some differ-
ences have arisen between the Republic of Venice and the Court
of Rome, on account of a pier which the subjects of the Pope
have destroyed, whereby an inundation happened, which has
done some damage to the inhabitants of the Republic of Ve-
nice. In consequence of which, some troops of each party are
in march; in the mean time commissaries are appointed to exa-
mine the reciprocal pretensions, regulate the limits, and endea-
vour to prevent any ill consequences from these differences.

L O N D O N.

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral
Darby, which are dated off Scilly, the 20th inst. when they
were all well.

General Conway, who was going to Jersey, was sent for to
town after he had set out, and yesterday he set out again for
Southampton, to embark for that island.

The reports circulated yesterday of five French men of war
being taking at St Eustatia, and the surrender of Curacao to
Admiral Rodney, prove to be without foundation.

The island of Manilla, which is presumed to be an object of
Sir Edward Hughes's fleet, is the chief of the Philippines, and
is about 400 miles in length, and 100 broad. To this place
the Spaniards carry silver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru;
gold dust from China and Japan; and diamonds from Golcon-
da; so that the British Tars would find treasure enough there.
It was near this island that Lord Anson took the large Aqua-
puleo ship.

Certain advices have been received at the Admiralty Office,
of a fleet from Cadix, consisting of 32 ships of the line, being
at sea. The same advices say, they put to sea very indiffer-
ently appointed, and, from every circumstance and appearance,
rather from a motive of parade, than view of martial exploit.

By the various accounts received at the Admiralty, of the
situation of the Spanish fleet, their Lordships have every reason to
imagine that Admiral Darby must fall in with them in his course
to Gibraltar.

Several letters of marque, new flags from the West
Indies, are expected to arrive in the course of next month.
Last night there was a very hot prefs in the river, when they
picked up many useful hands.

On the first news of Admiral Rodney's late conquest of St
Eustatia, his Majesty sent a private message to Lady Rodney,
complimenting her on her husband's success, and how much he
was pleased with his spirited services.

The victory obtained in the Court of Common Council last
week evidently betrays a revolution in city politics. Patriotic
appeals to the passions are found to be frothy expressions.
County Associations are suspected to be clamorous cabals, and
it is shrewdly suspected Mr W———kes and Mr F——x will
walk hand in hand into oblivion. Mr A——n T——d and
Mr A——n S——e have quitted the toilsome task of
cultivating tr——s, and are now competitors for a prize poem
in celebrating the virtues of John the Painter.

If the same sentiments, says a correspondent, which prevail
at present within the walls of the city, should continue to the
21st of December, there is great reason to imagine that the dig-
nity and good sense which distinguished the Courts of Alder-
men and Common Council in the days of Sir John Barnard
will be again revived; as several gentlemen of opulence and a-
bility are determined, if possible, to rescue the City Councils
from the disgrace and vulgarity that have marked the debates
by the Hurfords, Saxbys, and Thorps of the age.

P R O T E S T.

DIE MERCURII, 21. Martii, 1781.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the
bill, entitled, "An act for raising a certain sum of money by
way of annuities, and a lottery; and for consolidating certain
annuities which were made one joint stock, by an act made in
the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, with cer-
tain annuities consolidated by several acts made in the twenty-
fifth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of King George the
Second, and in the fifth year of the reign of his present Maje-
sty."

Moved,
"That the said bill be now read a third time."
Which being objected to,
After debate, the question was put thereupon.
It was resolved in the affirmative.
Then the said bill was accordingly read a third time.
The question was put, that the said bill do now pass.
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

"BECAUSE when a bargain, improvident in its terms,
corrupt in its operation, and partial in its distributions, is ne-
gociated by a Minister acting for the public; its having passed
through the House of Commons can be no reason for its passing
without observation through the House of Lords. Without
waiving our undoubted right of giving a negative to this or any
other bill, we respect the principle of public credit too much to
attempt at this juncture to exercise that right, though if
we looked only at the enormity of the abuse, the most direct
opposition never could be more properly called for.

"Twenty-one millions are added to the capital of the debt
for a loan of twelve, five and an half per cent. perpetual an-
nuity is granted. Six hundred and fifty thousand pounds are
to be levied in yearly taxes upon the people. In such a situa-
tion the most rigid economy ought to have been used, and the
premium on the loan ought to have been reduced in propor-
tion to the exorbitance of the interest to be paid.—Several cir-
cumstances appeared favourable to the Minister, if his object
had been to serve his country, rather than to raise a faction for
his own support. Besides the prospect derived from the begin-
ning of a negotiation for peace, it is allowed that treble the
sum subscribed had been offered, and a very large part of that
surplus by persons more responsible than very many of those
who were admitted. In that situation so favourable to the
borrower, where the being permitted to lend was fought with
emulation, the first Commissioner of the Treasury chose to make
a bargain, opened at ten per cent. premium the day after the
loan.

"This price was not the effect of mere popular opinion, or
of artful management, but was grounded on the real value of
the great body of the other stocks at the time, and was no
more than what arose from a just relation to the rest. We are
the more dissatisfied with this shameful prodigality of public
money, by comparing it with the period when a strict and con-
scientious management of the public treasure at home became a
foundation for the glory of our arms abroad. During the Duke
of Newcastle's administration, on the several successive loans
from the year 1758 inclusive, to the time of his removal from
office, never exceeded 1 and an half per cent. at the opening,
was generally less, and sometimes at discount. Yet the nation-
al credit was in vigour. During that time forty-three millions
were borrowed. In those happy days, the Ministers standing
on national ground, were not in a state of servitude to any set
of men, nor led, through a false system of politics, to aggravate
the distresses of the country, by hiring a venal cry to personate
the voice of the public, and to give support to the measures
which had occasioned those distresses.

"It is not matter of surprise to us, at a time when such
things can be done with impunity, that Lords of the greatest
honour and ability have wholly discontinued their attendance.
But it is not improper that those Lords who do sometimes at-
tend, should record their names in testimony of their strong
condemnation of the terms of this loan, and of the motives
which, they conceive, dictated terms so very disadvantageous to
the Crown and the nation."

ROCKINGHAM,
PORTLAND,
OSBORNE,
J. S. ASAPH,
DE FERRARS,
FITZWILLIAMS,
BOLTON,
PONSONBY.



From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 24.
St James's, March 24.

THE King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz.
Sir Robert Barker, Knt. of Bulbridge in the county of Surry.
Joseph Banks, Esq; of Revelby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln.
John Ingilby, Esq; of Ripley in the West Riding of the county of York.
Alexander Crauford, Esq; of Kilburny in North Britain.
Valentine Richard Quin, Esq; of Adair, in the county of Limerick, in Ireland.
William Lewis Andre, Esq; (Captain in his Majesty's 26th regiment of foot) of Southampton, in the county of Southampton.
Francis Sykes, Esq; of Basildon, in the county of Berks.
John Coghill, Esq; of Richings, in the county Buckingham; and,
John Mosley, Esq; of Ancoats, in the county of Lancaster.

War Office, March 24. 1781.

1st Troop of horse guards, Cornet and Major William Calderwood is appointed to be Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Dufaur Eaton. Guidon and Major Francis Minshall to be Cornet and Major, vice William Calderwood. Exempt and Captain John Drouly to be Guidon and Major, vice Francis Minshall. Brigadier and Lieutenant Stephen Poyntz to be Exempt and Captain, vice John Drouly. Lieutenant Edward Broadley Burrow, of the 3d dragoon guards, to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Stephen Poyntz.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, — Cole, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Watlington Shirley.

Thomas Lampriere, Gent. to be Deputy Commissary of the Musters in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, vice William Charles Lampriere.

From the London Papers, March 24.

Cadiz, Feb. 9. The Spanish fleet under the command of Admiral Cordova, composed of 30 ships of the line, one frigate, two fire-ships, and four cutters, sailed from our bay the 6th of this month, agreeable to the orders received from Court on the 4th, and was out of sight the next morning. The destination of this fleet being unknown, affords room for many conjectures; the most probable of which is, that it is sent out to intercept the convoys which the English may attempt to throw into Gibraltar.

Vienna, March 1. A person of distinction having solicited the Emperor to employ his authority, that he might obtain the payment of a gaming-debt due to him, as he could not get it by law, but on his application had met with a refusal; his Imperial Majesty, on the contrary, sent orders to all the tribunals of the empire, that they do not for the future constrain any person to pay debts of that nature.

If we may believe some accounts from Algiers, there have entered that place [Gibraltar] since the 28th ult. a frigate well loaded, a bilander, and several small vessels, coming from the Mediterranean, and probably from Minorca; so that the garrison is likely, at least for some time, to be secure from scarcity.

Aspach, March 8. The recruits of this country destined for America, to the amount of 300 men, embarked the 4th of this month, under the command of Baron Schlamerdorf.

Hesse, March 9. The new corps of Hessian troops which are to go this spring to America, will consist of 1800 men.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday morning his Majesty and the Prince of Wales took an airing to Kensington and places contiguous, and returned at noon to the Queen's Palace: After which his Majesty was present at the Levee at St James's, which broke up at three o'clock. Lord Amherst was at Court, and laid before his Majesty a plan of the different camps that are to be formed the ensuing summer.

Yesterday Sir Joseph Yorke was at Court, and kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Mahon was also presented to his Majesty, on account of his recent marriage with the Hon. Miss Grenville.

Yesterday the Duke of Gordon presented his brother, Lord William Gordon, to his Majesty, on account of his late marriage.

General Spark, a German officer, lately returned from the army in America, was introduced to his Majesty by the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, and most graciously received.

It is reported, and very probably with truth, that when Sir George Rodney made himself master of the island of St Eustatia, he got the books of the merchants into his possession, by which means the different properties may be pretty accurately ascertained. While Sir George may be pleased in indulging his well-known disposition to lenity, and gratify every reasonable desire of the Dutch inhabitants, yet it may be supposed that he is not so blind to the advantages of the capture, or the interest of his country, as to consider the case of the inhabitants of St Eustatia to be parallel to that of Grenada or any of the West-India islands.

No accounts having yet been received respecting the operations of our different armies and fleets in America, we must wait in anxious expectation a little longer, when, it not doubted, we shall hear of many events highly interesting to this kingdom.

Vice-Admiral Parker has received orders to cruise in the Channel, and off the coast of Holland, with twelve sail of the line, in order to intercept any force that may be intended against this country.

From an officer in the suite of the Russian Ambassador at Paris we learn, that the Ministry have given him to understand, that certain fresh imports and duties upon all goods and shipping from Russia are under consideration, and will very shortly be established by Royal Edict.

A letter from Monsieur Le Capitaine De Mouteille, at Martinico, to the Secretary of State for the marine department, says, "Unless a very speedy naval and military reinforcement is sent to our relief, we may expect a very unwelcome visit from Admiral Rodney, whose fleet in this quarter consists of 34 ships of the line."

Lord George Germain has written over to Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan, to inform them, by command of the King, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to relinquish, in favour of the British captors, the royal claim to his share of the effects, &c. taken in the Dutch West-India Islands.

Lord George Germaine, it is said, will strengthen ministry in the House of Commons by the introduction of his son-in-law, Lord Viscount Crosby, to a seat in the English Parliament.

The account published in several of the morning papers, respecting the Captain and fifty of the crew being saved from the wreck of the Stirling Castle, has revived the anxiety of many families, and flattered them with false hopes; from the best information we can obtain, only four or five survived that dreadful catastrophe, and we are sorry to add to this loss that of Captain Carkett, whose courage and conduct, during the long and unequal conflict between the Monmouth and Foudroyant, will for ever reflect honour on the British navy.

For several days past various rumours have prevailed relative to the sailing of the Brest fleet, though we believe upon no better foundation than mere conjecture. Yesterday the report was revived again with great confidence, and according to the reports the French navy was gone to join that of Spain. If there be any grounds for this assertion it must be that a detachment of the French Squadron, lately sitting out at Brest, has sailed for Cadiz, in order to assist the Spanish fleet lately gone from that port to oppose our relief of Gibraltar. In this case the French Squadron has sailed two or three weeks ago. Indeed we have more than once been assured of this event, and that the ships employed for this purpose consist of seventeen in number. What renders this account the more probable is, that of fifty-seven ships of the line, which it is certain were not long since in Brest roads, not above forty now remain. From hence it is evident that a detachment has been sent somewhere, and as the French must do something to keep up the spirits of their allies, and it is well known how much his Catholic Majesty has at heart the reduction of Gibraltar, it is much more probable that they have been sent to assist him in this favourite enterprise than upon any other expedition in any part of the globe.

A correspondent assures us, that there were, on the 16th of February, no less than fifty-one ships of the line in the port and harbour of Brest, in which were included five first rates, from 106 to 114 guns; four second rates; thirty-six seventy-fours; four sixty-fours; and two of sixty guns—but that the complements were deficient in a proportion of nearly one-third; that twenty-nine only would be fit for sea, for many months; and that some of those which had returned from the West Indies must be broke up, as totally unfit for future service.—He likewise adds, that naval stores of all kinds were wanting; that the rupture with Holland, and by that means cutting off the constant supply of naval stores, derived through that channel, has proved more fatal in its consequences to the French navy, than the capture or destruction of a third of their marine.—On the contrary, that besides the seventy-eight British ships of the line, now on actual service in different parts of the globe, that early in the month of May we shall have eight more completely manned, found, and provided, independent of contingencies, such as some of the ships now on service being obliged to go into dock to repair; so that by the first week in May, we shall have a fleet upon actual service of eighty-six ships of the line, which is thirteen more than at any other period, even during the glorious administration of that spirited and vigorous statesman, Mr Pitt.

Another consideration of the first importance, he says, is, that we have in our dock-yards, at this instant, a stock of timber, and more than one half of it fit for immediate use, equal to three years consumption, and a sufficiency of all other kinds of naval stores in proportion.

We are sorry to receive a confirmation of our grand fleet's having been detained four days off Scilly, with a fair wind, waiting for the transports from Cork, from which unlucky circumstance it is feared the French fleet have escaped, either to join the Spaniards, or for the West-Indies.

Apprehensions of an attempt upon our coasts during the absence of our fleet are publicly acknowledged by ministers; and on that account all members of Parliament, Colonels of regiments, have orders to hold themselves in readiness to depart for their respective corps at a moment's notice.

The capture of St Eustatia, and its dependencies, together with the ships, stores, &c. prove to be so immensely valuable, that every commander of a King's ship on that service is expected to share at least 16,000l. sterling!

The next convoy for New-York and other parts of America, is expected to be appointed to sail the middle of next month.

Yesterday the Committee of the West India Planters and Merchants waited upon Lord George Germaine, on the subject of Sir George Rodney's and General Vaughan's proclamation, respecting the seizure of all private property at St Eustatia. Alderman Crichton addressed his Lordship in a strong, manly speech, of considerable length. His Lordship was a good deal struck with the Alderman's argument. R. Beckford, Esq; put the question home to his Lordship, Whether the Ministers approved of the proclamation, or not? His Lordship did not answer directly, but evasively; saying only, that he had no right to disclose the King's counsels. Upon the whole matter, it is to be feared, that Ministers have confirmed the orders of Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan. But as his Lordship seemed to be sensible of the force of Mr Crichton's argument, and observed, at one time, that messengers and packets had no wings, (from which it is obvious that a packet has been sent, perhaps on Tuesday, to Sir George Rodney) this application of the planters and merchants may be not only critically timed, but may have a proper effect to the preservation of private property, in any of our own islands, which the chance of war may put into the hands of some of our enemies.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 15th inst. says "The Spanish Ambassador has declared to the Court, that the King his master will not enter into any treaty for a peace with Great Britain, without the concurrence of our Sovereign; but that he will shew that respect to the mediators which he imagines, and is convinced, they are entitled to, and therefore purposed to send a minister to meet the Delegates at Vienna, to declare his dissent in form."

The following fact may be depended upon, as coming from unquestionable authority: When Sir J. Johnson made his last excursion from Canada into the country upon the Mohawk river, the militia in all the adjacent parts were ordered out to oppose him. But such was the general veneration of the people for the memory of the late Sir W. Johnson, and their esteem for Sir John, that they turned out with reluctance: and Capt. Wimp, with his whole company, consisting of Sir John's old neighbours, instead of executing the orders of the rebels, joined him in a body, and went off with him to Canada.

The journals of Captain Cook, in his last voyage, are given to his widow, and they are to be published for her emolument.

Extract of a letter from Newfoundland, Dec. 27.

"Four of the King's ships are at St John's, and several smaller ones in the out-ports in the above island. Thus we are secured here from any attempts which may be made on us by the French."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Jan. 27.

"The King's ships now in this port are, the Prudent, of 64; Rainbow, 44; Richmond, 32; Charlestown, 32; Orpheus, 32; Delaware, 28; (going to England) Garland, 24; Savage, 16; Observer, 16; Bonetta, 14; Allegiance, 14; and Albany, 14; so that you may see from hence we are taken care of. The Orpheus and Savage are to convoy the fall fleet from Quebec to England; the rest of the fleet of war are to cruise."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 16.

"It is said that last Monday a courier arrived from London with dispatches for the Greflier, Fagel, the contents of which are thought to be relative to the much-talked-of accommodation between this Republic and Great-Britain. In the mean time, many are of opinion that if the proffered mediation of the Empress of Russia should not bring about a peace, and the Northern Courts continue to refuse the succours required by these provinces, in conformity to the treaty of armed-neutrality, this Republic will very likely join France and Spain, and push the war with the greatest vigour against Great Britain."

"The Counter-Manifesto of the States-General is actually in the press, and will be published during the course of next week. It is said to be a well written piece, collected in the most solid terms."

"It is said that by June next, the Republic will have 136 armed ships at sea, among them 60 sail of the line; but this seems to be a little exaggerated."

"Last Friday the two children of Governor Rumbold and their Governors set out for Helvoetsluy's, to go from thence to England. The Princess of Orange paid great attention to these children, to whom she presented cloaths, and provided them with every necessary during their stay."

Extract of a letter from St Mary's Scilly, March 20.

"This afternoon passed by the grand fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, having all the outward-bound fleets under its convoy, which appear to be about 300 sail, in separate divisions. They display a fine scene, and as there is little or no wind, they will be in sight of this place for some hours."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 24.

"This day, the Committee of the House of Commons, on the late election for the county of Air, met to proceed upon the same, when the petition of Sir Adam Ferguson, and several other preliminary matters, were read."

"Mr Campbell then opened the case of the petitioner, and went into a very particular account of the nature of the Michaelmas Court, for the purpose of inrolling freeholders, the first business of which Court, he said, was to appoint a Pries to preside at the election. The learned counsel, after a great deal of other matter, not so strictly to the point, stated to the Committee, that, at the election meeting, Sir Adam Ferguson appeared with a majority of 10 upon the roll; but, by the proceedings of the Court, or meeting, Mr Montgomery carried the election of a Pries, and consequently every other matter that came to be settled afterwards. Mr Campbell said, that, at the Michaelmas meeting, the petitioner should have had a majority of 4. At the election meeting, 8 were claimed by Major Montgomery, out of which number 4 were admitted, and 4 rejected. Sir Adam Ferguson claimed at the said meeting 28, 3 of which only were admitted on the roll, and 25, of course, rejected. At the poll on the day of election, there was an apparent majority of 10, though the learned counsel contended, that if Major Montgomery had been allowed all the 8 he claimed at the election meeting, Sir Adam Ferguson would then have had an actual majority of 11, admitting that he had had justice done him. Mr Campbell proceeded to state, that if appeals had been brought to the Lords of the Session in behalf of the four that had been rejected at the election meeting on the part of the sitting member, Sir Adam Ferguson was prepared to prove they had no right to be admitted on the roll; and of the 4 that were admitted, the Court of Session determined that 2 of them had no right to be put on the roll, namely, Lieutenant Cameron and Captain Macadam, and this reduced the majority of the sitting member to 8, and brought the number of his voters down to 63. The numbers were, for Major Montgomery, 65, and for Sir Adam Ferguson 55. There was a complaint against one of Sir Adam's voters, but he was sustained. Since the election, 14 of the petitioner's votes had been allowed good by the Court of Session, though they had been rejected by the meeting. Of those 14 votes, Mr Campbell understood, that the other side meant to admit that 4 of them were good, which were, George Anderson, John Berry, John Barnes, and William Brown: And he farther remarked, that the whole of the 14 votes that had been sustained, were now on the roll. Against 6 of those votes appeals were brought, but none against the remaining 4, on which account Mr Campbell presumed, that they ought to be taken as good ones. One of Major Montgomery's voters, Mr John Campbell, stood objected to, under a personal disqualification, having been, at the time of voting, under protection, which rendered him ineligible to vote; by a Scotch act of the year 1698, clause 22. As to the case of John Campbell, as it could not come before the Lords of the Session, the Committee would undoubtedly decide upon it. Upon the whole, the learned counsel represented, that, according to his case, which he doubted not he should be able to make out, Sir Adam Ferguson would have a majority of 4 votes."

"Mr Campbell having stated thus much, insisted upon it, that by the 16th of the late King, it was referred to the Lords of Session to determine upon the rights of the freeholders; and they in a manner decided upon the right of voting; because they ordered those upon the roll that appeared there, and the Pries could not refuse any one that was inrolled."

"Mr Campbell respected, as much as any man, the nature and effect of Mr Grenville's bill; but the Committee could not judge of the proceedings of the Court of Session. Suppose, for instance, the freeholders, at their meeting, should refuse to inroll a person who claimed a right from marrying an heiress, could the Committee undertake to decide upon it? He should be glad to know if the Committee thought themselves a Court of Original Jurisdiction, or a Court of review? If the former, it would be necessary for them to have all the books and papers of the Court of Session laid before them, for they were bound to judge of every case again de novo. The learned Counsel contended that they had no such power, and though the Orkney and Kirkcubright Committees had taken upon them to revise the proceedings of the Court of Session, it had only been because it was stated, that some material evidence had been kept back from the Court, and he had been given to understand, that it was the opinion of some of the first English Lawyers, that the Committee was incompetent to any thing of the kind. The only way of revising the conduct of the Lords of the Session was, by bringing an appeal before the House of Peers within the term of five years. The learned Counsel, therefore, before he proceeded any farther, would submit it to the Committee, "Whether or no they would go into a revision of the judgments of the Court of Session?" Having said this, he was nevertheless prepared to go into the matter, and had evidence to sustain every vote for the petitioner, though he thought it his duty to press it upon the minds of the Committee, that it would occasion an infinite deal of trouble, as the right of every vote would become a separate state, and in its progress be full as perplexing and tedious as the whole of the business, provided the Committee would resolve his question in the negative, which he trusted they would do."

"Mr Ferguson supported the learned Counsel that had gone before him; and insisted upon it, that the judgments of the Court of Session

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were made final; and that the Committee, however he respected Mr Grenville's bill, were certainly incompetent to bring them under their revision.

Mr Wright, on the part of the sitting member, contended, that the judgments of the Lords of the Session were liable to the revision of the Committee, or the act of Mr Grenville, as it was called, would be suspended with regard to that part of Great Britain called Scotland; two Committees too, had already declared, that they had a right to examine into the proceedings of the Lords of the Session. These were the Orkney and the Kirkcudbright Committees; and, unless the present one had some substantial reason for it, he trusted they would not depart from the rule they had so solemnly laid down.

Mr Balfour said, that it was ridiculous to contend that the judgment of the Lords of the Session could be conclusive. For his part, he believed the Gentlemen who composed the Committee he was addressing, to be men of understanding and discernment, which made him rather wonder at the argument Mr Campbell had hazarded, for he really should suppose him a conjuror, endued with power to fascinate the Committee; for he could never, with mere dunt of reasoning, bring the Committee into his way of thinking. The Lords of the Session had petitioned for an increase of salary; but Mr Campbell had done more for them, he had vested the decision of Members of Parliament entirely with them. He had taken it from the Committee of the House of Commons, and in doing more was to be heard before them of controversy in Scotland. Mr Balfour was exceedingly pleasant on the great civility the learned counsel had shown to the Lords of the Session, for he had given them the right of sending five-and-forty members to Parliament, which was just three-and-a-half per cent. The learned counsel dwelt much on that kind of doctrine; and concluded, by insisting upon it, that the Committee of the House of Commons had an unlimited control over their own members in all cases whatsoever; and therefore, that Mr Campbell's argument, that the present case would be a very troublesome one if they went fully into it, a very absurd one, as two-and-a-half per cent could not be pleaded in bar of justice or equity.

Mr Campbell made a short reply, and again urged the power of the Court of Session, and the vast length of time it would cost, to go into the examination of the rights of every individual voter.

The Committee were then left to themselves, and at length determined, that the judgment of the Lords of the Session was not conclusive.

Extract of another letter from London, March 24.

I observed the advertisement, by your Protestant Association people, for raising a subscription, to pay the expenses of Lord George Gordon's trial, in the Scots papers; but I don't think it is executed with the spirit I expected. Likewise as we are in religious matters, we have been quite in this affair. As a proof of what I say, I send you the enclosed copy of their resolution, lately published here.

THE Committee of the Protestant Association having taken into their serious consideration, the severe sufferings of the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, their President, think the Association called upon by every sentiment of justice to his Lordship, and zeal for the common cause of Protestantism, to exonerate him of the great expense incurred by his long confinement and trial, that the same virtuous independence may be honourably supported, which his Lordship, with a prudent economy, maintained with true dignity of character to the time of his commitment, when he was wholly free from debt. Relying therefore, upon that noble spirit which has always been manifested upon every occasion of suffering in a public cause, they have resolved to raise by subscription, the money necessary for the above purpose, not doubting but the design will meet with the approbation and encouragement of all good Protestants.

Abraham Hill, Nathaniel Hill, Esq; and a number of other respectable people are appointed to receive subscriptions, which are coming in so fast, that I doubt not we will soon be able not only to clear the expenses of the trial, but to procure another seat for his Lordship in Parliament.

The London Gazette brought by this day's post, contains instructions for the commanders of letters of marque and privateers, fitted out against the Dutch. They are the same with those published at the commencement of every war, and therefore unnecessary to be inserted.

Yesterday, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimously chosen Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of Scotland.

Governor.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Marchmont.

Deputy-Governor.—Sir James Pringle, of Stinchel, Bart.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

Oliver Coult, of Aukland, Esq;

Sir Hew Crawford, of Jordanhill, Bart.

George Falconer, of Carlisle, Esq;

John Gordon, Esq; writer to the signet.

Roger Hog, of Newliston, Esq;

Thomas Hog, Esq; younger of Newliston.

Alexander Houston, Esq; banker in Edinburgh.

Alexander Keith, Esq; jun. writer to the signet.

Edward Marjoribanks, Esq; of Lees.

Patrick Miller, Esq; banker in Edinburgh.

Alex. Murray, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Alexander Wallace, Esq; banker in Edinburgh.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose.

Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale.

Right Hon. the Earl of Leven.

Right Hon. the Earl Panmure.

William Binning, Esq; Advocate.

George Fairholme, of Greenhill, Esq;

William Hay, Esq; writer to the signet.

George Ramsay, of Whitehill, Esq;

Colonel James St Clair, of Sinclair.

Sir Patrick Warrender, of Lochend, Bart.

R. Whyt, Esq; Collector of the Customs, Kircaldie.

Those marked * are new ones.

It is said, a camp is ordered to be formed immediately on the south side of the Frith of Forth. No particular spot is yet fixed on, but it is supposed it will be somewhere near Musselburgh. A very large quantity of camp equipage, field artillery, and stores, were last week shipped at the Tower for this purpose.

Mrs Eliza Ferguson, sister to the late Lord Pitfour, died at Pitfour the 20th of this month. Her friends will please accept of this notification.

On Monday last, on the arrival of the important news of the taking of St Eustatia and its dependencies, every demonstration of joy was exhibited in Aberdeen, and in the evening there was a general illumination, fire-works, bonfires, &c.

On Wednesday, three companies of the Sutherland Fencibles were embarked at Aberdeen; and sailed for Shetland, under convoy of the Leith armed ship.

We are well assured by a person whose situation enables him to speak with confidence, that even before the accounts of our successes against the Dutch in the West Indies arrived, the British Ministry, notwithstanding their seeming acquiescence to the report, which for obvious reasons was propagated in London, of an approaching pacification, had no serious thoughts on the subject, as their answer, but a few days before, to the Minister of Russia was, "That his Britannic Majesty could not in honour now listen to any overtures on the part of Holland separately, unless the States-General consented, as a preliminary, to furnish, within three months, the land and sea forces stipulated by former treaties, for the assistance of Great Britain."

The following is a copy of a letter that has been sent by Sir Edward Newenham to the Dublin Committee for the relief of the sufferers in the West Indies:

"Gentlemen,

"I have the honour of your resolutions, thanking me for having obtained a passport, and also making it a point that I should accept of a reimbursement of my expenses.

"As to the first, I have no merit in it; it was the character and conduct of my fellow-citizens that obtained it; their unexampled charity and generous donation demanded every aid towards the completion of their wishes, by forwarding the intended relief as free from danger, and with as little expense as possible. In respect to reimbursing me my expenses, I beg leave totally to decline that favour; I cannot accept of it; it could only be done by lessening that fund of charity, which it was my ardent desire to encrease.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with respect, Your most obedient

And very humble servant, EDWARD NEWENHAM."

Extract of a letter from Laurencekirk, March 20.

"This evening, upon the arrival of the Gazette Extraordinary, announcing the success of Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan in the West Indies, by taking the islands of Eustatia, St Martin, and Saba, belonging to the Dutch, the Magistrates immediately convened, and gave orders for a general illumination in the burgh. The inhabitants instantly obeyed the order, and assembled at the Cross, where the health of the King, the Queen, the Royal Family, Admiral Rodney, General Vaughan, and many other loyal toasts were drank, under a discharge of small arms by the burghers, drawn up for the occasion, accompanied by the ringing of the church bell, and every other demonstration of joy, all which was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum."

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, March 16.

"Yesterday morning was brought into this harbour, the Fly schooner, Lewis Bourbon commander, a French East India packet from the Mauritius, with a packet for France. She was taken by the Phoenix privateer of Dartmouth, Andrew Pigby commander, has several bales of coffee on board.—The packet was thrown overboard before she struck."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, March 17.

"On the 16th inst. arrived in this river, the Sarsine of St Maloes from Cape Francois, Lewis Heron master, with sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, and tobacco, prize to the Woolton letter of marque of Liverpool, Stephen Backhouse commander, mounting 16 guns. There are twelve passengers on board. The prize is about 300 tons burden, and supposed to be worth about 15,000 l."

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 19.

"The grand fleet of England is now about eight or ten leagues to the offing of the Old Head of Kinsale; Commodore Johnstone's Squadron is along with them. The Medway of 64 guns, with the Prudent frigate, and two cutters belonging to the fleet, came into Cove yesterday. Sixty-four sail of transports that sailed from this on Friday the 16th, join the fleet for Gibraltar, are put back again, the wind being unfavourable for their getting to the southward."

M A S O N R Y.

A MASTER-MEETING is appointed to be held in the Lodge of St Luke, Potter-row Port, on Friday first, the 30th current.

The Right Worshipful Master will take the chair precisely at six o'clock, for the instruction of such young Brethren as please to attend at that hour, in order that the Festivity usual at such a Meeting may begin at Eight.

Brethren unqualified may have an opportunity of being made Master-Masons any time betwixt and the Meeting.

N. B. No letters will be sent.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On seeing Miss R.—— of T.—— N.——

Tune.——"The Highland Queen."

ONCE more the Muse attempts the lyre.

"Tis youth and marble charms inspire;

Celestial worth demands the lay;

And echoes truth and virtue's praise;

Then add my song ye sacred Rhos;

And tell where all those beauties shine.

"A lovely face, a graceful air,

"A form divine, and soul sincere,

Enlivening wit, by taste refin'd,

"In thee, bright R.——'s combin'd.

"Thy looks, thy smiles, and handsome mien,

"In charms surpass the Paphian Queen.

"When from thy touch soft music flows,

"Each youth exclaims—farewell repose!

"Each swain who sees thee graceful move,

"Proclaims the pleasing sweets of love.

"All, all confess thy worth divine,

"And own each blest attraction thine."

Should pity no relief bestow,

Or beauty deign to soothe my woe;

Should you deny each kind return,

In silent grief my fate I'll mourn!

To heav'n address a lover's pray'r,

And ask each joy to crown my fair.

At length when age extends its sway,

And love and life must both decay,

Expiring hope shall strength supply,

To bless my Cu.——TTE ere I die:

Unmov'd, I'll bid the world adieu,

Nor grieve to part from night—Lut you.

Z.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 27. Janet of Down, Mill, from Down, in ballast.

Mary of Kircaldy, Graham, from Aberdeen, with goods.

Elizabeth of Dundee, Smith, from Dundee, with ditto.

Allan of Borrowlounness, Turnbull, from Burntisland, bal.

William and John of Leith, Hunter, from Inverness, goods.

Robert and Jean of Kirkwall, Jaughton, from Kirkwall, do.

Thomas of Leith, Grant, from Perth, with goods.

Thos. & Margaret of Kircaldie, Dewar, from ditto, grain.

Douglas of Oban, Currie, from Oban, with flutes.

Sailed.

Ann Shaw, Rae, for Queensferry, with kelp.

Janet, Livingston, for Stirling, with grain.

John, Fyfe, for Glasgow, with goods.

PASSED THE SOUND, Mar. 7. Diligence, Comb, of and from Borrowlounness, for Dalziel, with coals.—This is the first Scots vessel that has made her appearance here this season, although there are three ships arrived from England.

RECEIVED, March 10, 1781. Wind W.N.W. WALTER WOOD.

A GOVERNESS WANTED,

WHO can teach English, French, Music, Writing, and Needle Work of all kinds. Encouragement will be given according to the abilities of the person who offers herself.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Alexander Drummond, head of Carrubber's Close. Not to be repeated.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE are to be exposed to SALE, in the Customhouse of Aberdeen, on Thursday the 5th April next, at the hour of twelve noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

1178 Gallons Foreign Geneva, 31 Lbs Coarse Tea,

21 Gallons Brandy, 56 Lbs Raw Coffee Berries,

68 Gallons Rum, 28 Lbs Soft Soap.

And for EXPORTATION, 1467 Packs Playing Cards.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the said Customhouse on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at customhouse hours.

Edinburgh and London Fly by Carlisle.

THE Proprietors return their most grateful thanks to the public for past favours, and beg leave to acquaint them, That the Fly is now to set out from Hugh Cameron's, Stabler, Cowgate-head, on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at six o'clock in the evening, and arrives at Carlisle next day to dinner, during the summer; and from thence to London in three days, by way of Rippon, Harrogate, Leeds, and Sheffield. Three seats in the London Coach is reserved until the arrival of the Fly at Carlisle, for the accommodation of passengers. By the same road there are also conveniences to different trading towns in England, viz. From Leeds to Manchester and Liverpool by coach, and from Sheffield to Derby, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, &c.—The Fly sets out for Edinburgh, from Mr. Beck's, Carlisle, the same days at the same hour.

Each passenger is allowed a stone of luggage, and all above pay 14 d. per lib. Money, Watches, Jewels, Writings, &c. will not be accounted for above the value of 5 l. unless entered as such and paid for accordingly.

The prices are now lowered thus:

From Edinburgh to Carlisle L. 1 6 6

From Carlisle to London 2 18 0

L. 4 4 6

N. B. Good conveniences for boxes and parcels, which will be delivered on arrival.

SHEEP FARM TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup on Tuesday the 24th April next, within the house of George Craig merchant in Galahills, that large and extensive Sheep Farm of WINDYDOORS, as presently possessed by John Dickson. The entry to commence at Whit Sunday next. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock.

GRASS INCLOSURES IN FIFE.

TO be SET this season, for pasture, by public roup, on Wednesday the 4th April next, at the house of Lathrick, near Falkland.

The several Parks of LATHRICK and NOCHNARY, of various contents, from 14 to 4 acres each, all laid down with clover and ryegrass, and well watered.—The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

The overgrown Lathrick will flow the inclosures.

GRASS PARKS and COUNTRY HOUSES.

TO be LET by public roup, upon Tuesday the 17th April 1781,

at ten o'clock before noon, upon the lands,

THE PASTURAGE for this season of the Parks of CRICHTON and LONGFAUGH, lying about four miles south from Dalkeith, on the high-road leading from Edinburgh to London. The tenants may enter to possession immediately after the roup, but must remove on the 15th day of December next.

The roup to begin at Crichton house.—William Paterfon, the gardener, will show the parks.

ALSO, to be LET, by private bargain, for one or more years, the Houses of CRICHTON and LONGFAUGH, with the Offices, Gardens, Pigeon-house, and such quantity of grass-ground as shall be desired. The House of Crichton has lately undergone a considerable repair, and is so fitted up as to be able to accommodate a genteel family. The entry may either commence immediately, or at Whit Sunday. In order that the tenants may not be disappointed of grass, it is intreated they will apply prior to the day of the roup.

James Pringle writer in Edinburgh will inform as to other particulars.

Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Moffat vintner at Howgate, on Saturday the 14th of April next, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

THESE Parts and Portions of the Lands of MOSS-HOUSES, with Biddings, consisting of above 62 acres Scots measure, as presently possessed by William Paterfon, Robert Moffat, and others, at the yearly rent of 23 l. 9 s. 2 d. As also, That other part of the said lands of Moss-houses, on the road to Whim, consisting of above 41 Scots acres, as possessed by James Purdie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. Sterling. Said lands are contiguous, and situated on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Peebles, near to the eleventh mile-stone. They will be exposed, either together or separately, and so low as 15 years purchase of the free rent.

The articles of roup, progress of writs, and plan of the lands may be seen in the hands of William Sprott, Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars, and has power to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 6th of April next, betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock afternoon.

That Commodious and Elegant-finished LODGING, on the east side of the west entry from St Andrew's Square to Queen's Street, new Extended Royalty, possessed by Mrs Macdonald of Clanronald, and consisting of two floors or stories; first floor, containing dining-room, drawing room, two bed-rooms, kitchen, six closets, and a parlour; and the other floor containing five bed-rooms, and seven closets; with two cellars under the pavement fronting the tenement.

The Lodging is well calculated for a large and genteel family. It presently rents at 40 l. Sterling per annum: And, for the encouragement of persons intending to purchase, the upset price will be 450 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Young Wright, in said New Extended Royalty; or William Sprott Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

ALSO TO BE SOLD.

That elegant and new-built LODGING, in New Street, Canongate, near to the head of said street, west side, presently possessed by Sir John Scott, Baronet.

For particulars apply as above.

FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELLS Master,

Now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will fall with the first convoy.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, or at the Cross, Edinburgh, betwixt twelve and two o'clock, evenings and mornings at his house in Leith.



A LIST of the PERSONS who subscribed to the LOAN of TWELVE MILLIONS, made in this Session of Parliament, specifying the Sum subscribed by each Person.

(Concluded from our last.)

D Geo. Oliver 4000	Dr David Orme 2000
T. Gimes 3000	Tho. Oliver 41000
Jn. Ofler 9200	
P Prefotts, Grotes, and Company 100000	Tho. Pratt 10000
F. N. Palman 1000	Rob. Peckham 2000
Tho. Powell 2000	Anthony Pye 3000
Paterfons and Icelin 3000	Edw. Payne 80000
Evan Pugh 5000	J. Payne 5000
Pigou and Andrews 4000	Joseph Paice 20000
Jas. Phyan 5000	Jn. Purrier 20000
David Pugh 2000	Tho. Poole 1000
David Powell 1000	S. Pretor 500
Anthony Parkin 3000	Pet. Pierfon 1000
H. Parry 3000	Henry Playford 500
John Pechie 1000	Rich. Plimpton 500
Tho. Parke 4000	Palmer and Hodgson 1000
Peter Pope 3000	Nath. Paul 1000
Jn. Puring 10000	Tho. Pickford 500
J. T. Portau 4000	Perrepoint and Waddington 1000
Sam. Peach 10000	Chrif. Pottinger 2000
John Powell 10000	Jof. Peele 500
Sam. Potts 3000	Tho. Parfons 1000
Wm. Paynter 1000	Edw. Pearson 500
Jn. Pardoe, jun. 10000	Rich. Patch 1000
Pugets and Bainbridge 4000	Manus Peacock 1000
Sam. Plumb 5000	Geo. Pridon 500
J. Price 1000	Jas. Portis 4000
Pet. Port 2000	Tho. Pemberton 1000
David Powel, jun. 1000	Jn. Phillis 500
Pyons, Dorset, and Co. 15000	Mich. Pope 3000
Jn. Parden 2000	Tho. Walley Partington 6000
Nich. Phillips 1000	Jn. Parfons 3000
Geo. Payne 4000	Dr Lucas Pepys 3000
Tho. Pugh 5000	Jn. Perins 33000
Henry Pierfon and Co. 20000	Wm. Pollock 3000
R. and W. Pinchbeck 1000	Sh. Fred. Poole, Bart. 1000
Jn. Perkins 25000	
Q The Quintin 2000	
Millward Row 10000	Sam. Rainforth 1000
George Robinson 5000	Jn. Rae 2000
Rob. Randall 4000	Wm. Roe 2000
Rivier, Crawley, and Co. 30000	Mess. Richardfons 10000
Gilbert Rofs 3000	Jn. Rofier 3000
Royal Exchange Assurance Directors 100000	Tho. Ridgeway 10000
Eb. Ratcliffe 2000	Sam. Ruff 3000
J. Rigg and Son 5000	Wm. and Tho. Raikes 5000
Anthony Richardson 20000	Jof. Rickards 2000
James Reed 5000	Grist Ransom 4000
Ja. Royer 8000	J. Rae 1000
Geo. Ramus 5000	Wm. Robertson 4000
T. T. Reade 60000	Alex. Rofs 2000
Ant. J. Rulker 10000	Wm. Rofe 2000
Tho. Robinson 5000	Rev. Jn. Rofs 1000
Tho. Rawfon 10000	Benj. Rodgers 3000
Raymond, Harley, and Co. 100000	Rich. Robinson 500
Tho. Rumfey 3000	Sam. Rollifon 500
Geo. Rofe 5000	Abm. Roberts 2000
Dan. Richard 5000	Giles Rooke 500
C. W. B. Roufe 10000	Jacob Ruffen 2000
M. Raynes 4000	Geo. Rutt 1000
Rob. Rolleston 3000	Edw. Reeve 1000
Roebuck and Henckell 2000	Jn. Richards 500
Jas. Ritchie 4000	Jn. Raymond 1000
Fred. Reynolds 10000	Fenton Robinson 1000
Jn. Rathbone 4000	Matthew Raw 500
	Wm. Rofs 2000
	Tho. Ruff 25,000
S Francis Squire 4000	John Skirrow 5000
Jof. Salvadore 4000	John Staples 1000
G. Stoward 100000	Hardinge Stracey 2000
Art. Shafeppear 3000	Rowd. Stephenson 20000
Robert Stephenson 10000	Geo. Stackpole 5000
Jeremiah Sneyd 5000	Smiths, Nalish, and Co. 30000
Tho. Stevenson 3000	John Smith 10000
Wm. Strahan 10000	John Stevens 8000
John Schoolbred 5000	Staples, Dimfale, and Co. 50000
Sadhir and Guiliam 5000	Geo. Soltan 2000
Geo. Stainforth 10000	Wm. Soltan 1000
Wm. Speer 10000	Thomas Smith 500
General Skene 10000	John Savery 1000
Jabaz Smith 1000	Culling Smith 2000
Sol. Solomons 5000	Hon. Mrs. Sufan St John 500
Jof. and J. Saportas 3000	Joseph Shrimpton 500
Dame M. Schaub 1000	Charles Smith 500
P. Simond 20000	Tho. Shewell 1000
Jas. Levin Solomons 8000	Smith, Wienholt, and Co. 1000
Abel Smith 50000	Elizabeth Saville 2000
Smith, Payne, and Smith 60000	J. and N. Stoward 1000
W. Saxby 2000	Richard Seaman 1000
J. Stabler 2000	Wm. Steer, junior 1000
Edward Stanley 10000	Fred. Standert, junior 5000
Wm. Smith 1000	Wm. Sayer 500
H. Strachey 10000	James Semple 500
Tho. Smith 3000	Rob. Scott 5000
Alex. Stiell 3000	Wm. Seaber 3000
Marret Stephens 2000	West. Snaith 1000
J. S. Stock 2000	John Snaith, junior 1000
Mark Smithfon 1000	Tho. Snaith 1000
Wm. Smith 10000	Jn. Steel 4000
Sam. Smith, senior and junior 20000	Tho. Sedgwick 1000
Sir R. Symons 10000	Edm. Seward 3000
L. Spillbury 10000	Henry Spencer 3000
Francis Stephens 2000	Tho. Stanton 1000
John Stephenson 10000	John Smith 500
John Slade 5000	Sales and Pillard 1000
Tho. Smith 1000	Tho. Pitt Stead 500
P. A. Sapte 5000	Tho. Smith 5000
Wm. Edw. Smith 3000	Nathan Salomons 2000
Sir Tho. Sewell 5000	Isaac Smith 3000
John Spiller 10000	Chas. Stewart 2000
Col. Edw. Smith 5000	Daniel Stephenson 1000
Wm. Sanders 1000	Rich. Simmonds 1000
Sibbald and Brown 4000	Tho. Shuttleworth 2000
Hon. Chas. Stuart 10000	Sharpe, Maude, and Co. 5000
Thos. Sedgwick 5000	A. H. Sutherland 2000
Sam. Sneyd 2000	Wm. Smith 500
Wm. Sheldon 1000	Wm. Steer 1000
Jof. Smith 10000	James Skelton 500
Francis Sykes 3000	Edward Stewart 1000
Lieut. Col. Saxton 6000	Henry Spencer 2000
Thomas Sutton 10000	Wm. Sloan 500
South Sea Company, Directors of 100000	Smith, Elifon, and Brown 2000
J. C. Splightgerber 10000	John Scott (Millbank) 3000
	John Scott (Hammerfith) 20000
	Wm. Sheldon 6000

Smith and Sill 67000	Drum. Smith 13000
Benj. Smith 15000	Wm. Smith 30000
	T
Lewis Teiffier 40000	John Townfon 10000
Wm. Thomfon 1000	Dr Tucker 2000
Anth. Todd 10000	Wm. Taylor 4000
Tibbets and Belcher 5000	Jas. Tiersay—Executors of 5000
John H. Tritton 10000	Harry Thomfon 30000
Thornton and Cornwall 200000	Tho. Thomfon 5000
Peter Thellufon 250000	John Tuffin 5000
G. Tatem 8000	John Trotter 10000
Godfrey Thornton 20000	John Thistlewood 1000
Rt. Taylor 5000	Fred. Tough 500
B. Thomfon 10000	Thos. Tritton 1000
And. Thomfon 20000	Wm. Tarnall, jun. 1000
Jas. Thomas 2000	Thos. Thorne 1000
Francis Tomkins 5000	Wm. Taylor 1000
R. Tibbitts 2000	James Taylor 1000
John Timmins 1000	Tho. Trower 2000
Trinity House Corporation 40000	Rich. Twining 3000
Robert Trever 5000	Isaac Thomfon 500
Sam. Townfend 5000	Chas. Teiffier 3000
Elias Tuckell 5000	Stephen Teiffier 2000
Bryan Troughton 6000	P. Treves 6000
Tho. Tyndall 5000	Thomas Torr 2000
	V
Benj. Vaughan 2000	Pieter Huguetan Ld. of 5000
J. T. Vaughan 2000	Vryheaven 3000
Vaughan and Margeson 1000	John Vowell 3000
An. Villion 30000	Gordon Urquhart 2000
Vandermeulen and Jowett 5000	P. Van Notten 15000
C. Van Notten 10000	Robert Udry 10000
John Dirk Van Clootwick 1000	John Vaughan 500
G. Jof. Van Neck and Co. 15000	W. Van Hemet 1000
	R. Vigne 500
	Charles Vann 500
W	
J. Woodhouse 8000	Jn. Wetherall 5000
Jonathan Wathen 20000	Nath. Webb 5000
Jn. Whitelock 2000	Adam Wood 2000
T. Wright 5000	J. Watkins 8000
Wm. Williams 1000	Edw. Milford 5000
A. Wright and Son 30000	E. Woodcock 3000
Chas. Williams 3000	Sam. Worrel 3000
Chas. Wray 10000	G. Welch 5000
Watfon and Rathleigh 15000	R. Woodford 2000
Sam. Warren 2000	Wm. Watts 3000
Wickenden and Moffatt 20000	Jn. Way 3000
Walpole, Clarke, and Co. 25000	Jas. Whatman 5000
Matt. Winter 5000	Wm. Waller 20000
Sam. Warburton 3000	Geo. Welfter 1000
Jn. Wallace 2000	Chrif. Willughby 2000
Major Robert Williams 3000	Wm. Westmacolt 2000
Dr Warren 10000	John Wilfon 1000
Francis Wood 20000	Joseph Walton 2000
Jn. B. West 5000	Jas. Woodbridge 4000
Jn. Warren 1000	John Walker 5000
G. Whitehead 2000	Isaac Walker 4000
T. Wilkes 1000	Wm. Wildman 500
Jacob Wilfon 1000	Wm. Wilfon 1000
Jacob Whitbread 500	Rob. Wilfon 1000
Wm. Weston 1000	Cha. Wilfon 500
John Wanfy 1000	Tho. Wall 1000
John Warren 500	Simeon and Isaac Warre 1000
Wm. Wood 500	Sam. Wrather 1000
J. and D. Webster 3000	Wm. Webster 500
Hen. White 6000	Tho. Williams 500
J. White 1000	John Wooltenholme 500
R. and F. Willing 5000	John Woolley 3000
Tho. Wellings 10000	Hugh Wallace 4000
Peter Wello 5000	Rich. Weld 3000
J. and Wm. Wells 8000	Fr. Wigginton and Co. 5000
Anth. Whitelock 2000	Fr. Williams 1000
Wartin White 3000	Joseph Ward 3000
Mark Weyland 10000	Geo. Wheatley 13000
Alex. Wynch 2000	Major Jn. White 3000
N. Webb 15000	Jn. Willan 3000
J. Willis 8000	Tho. Wood 13000
Jn. Williams 8000	Abm. L. Ximenes 2000
J. Waugh 25000	
Y	
Young, Steer, and Jones 10000	E. Roe Yeo 10000
Gavin Young 3000	Jof. Yallowley 5000
Tim. Yeates 8000	Jn. Yates 1000
Jn. Yebury 2000	Tho. Young 2000
	12,000,000

A. NEWLAND, Chief Cashier.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the fench of the butchers' shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers stipend, steep on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first storey Garinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

At London for Borrowfounnefs, with Convey,

THE UNITY,

JAMES GRINDLAY Master,

Is at present on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. &c. and will sail with the first convey.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Colledge, No. 1. Swithing's Alley will be properly attended to.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Fleeth-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and of moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3 s. 6 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	Single ditto,	6 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	— Brandy,	5 6
Hyfon,	10 6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

MEETING AT FORFAR.

THE Commissioners of Supply of the County of Forfar, are desired to meet at Forfar on Wednesday the 4th of April next, in order to take into consideration certain matters of material consequence to the county.

JAMES GARDYNE, Convener.

To be LET, and entered to immediately.

THESE TWO GRASS INCLOSURES on the north side of the Avenue leading to Bonnington Mills. As also, that northmost large TENEMENT, situated at the head of said Avenue, as lately possessed by Sir George Colquhoun, Bart. with a small HOUSE adjoining to the said large tenement.

For particulars, apply to William Sprott Solicitor at Law.

N. B. The above Subjects also to be SOLD.

FARM in the County of Angus to LET.

TO BE SET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday next, THE MAINS OF BALLACHIE, of about two hundred Scots acres, all completely dressed, inclosed and subdivided. There is a genteel and commodious dwelling-house, garden, and well-stocked pigeon-house, with a complete court of flated farm houses, all lately built; and the farm is distant about two miles from Montrose, and the same from Brechin, considerable market-towns. For further particulars, apply to Charles Greenhill, at Brechin, near Brechin.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday next, THAT commodious and well-frequented INN, called PRESS, being the only inn where Post Chaises are kept between Berwick and Dunbar; and about 160 acres of LAND, lying around the Inn, all well inclosed.—As also, THE FARM OF PRESS, being between five and six hundred acres, partly inclosed.—The land are of a deep and excellent soil; they are situated in the parish of Coldingham and county of Berwick, about four miles from Eyemouth, and twelve from Berwick.

Any person or persons inclining to take a lease of the premises, either jointly or separately, may apply to Sir John Hume of Renton, Bart. the proprietor, or to John Renton writer in Eyemouth.

FARMS TO LET.

THE following FARMS in the Parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, will be LET, for three years from Whitfunday next, or such other space as shall be fixed on by the expefsers, upon Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock forenoon, within the house of Thomas Thomfon in Nether Abington, viz.

1. The Lands of Midlock and Glepin, presently possessed by Robert Hope, at 187 l. of rent.
2. The Lands of Kirktown, possessed by Thomas Thomfon, at 80 l.
3. Over Newton, formerly possessed by James and Thomas Watsons at 95 l. but let for the current year only at 80 l.
4. Half of Little Clyde, possessed by William M'Queen at 33 l.
5. Mill of Crawford, and Land possessed by Laurence Jackson at 20 l.
6. Houses and Yards in Crawford, possessed by James Marchbanks at 21 s.

PARISH OF CRAWFORDJOHN.

7. Half of Glendouran, possessed by James Cleland, at 18 l.
8. Mill of Crawford John, possessed by John Chapman, at 40 l.
9. Nethertown, { John Carmichael, 133 l. 6 s. 10 d.
10. { Andrew Carmichael, 130 l. 15 s.
11. { James Carmichael, 17 l. 10 s.
12. { William Cleland, 35 l.
13. { James Cock, 9 l. 4 s. 1 d.
14. { James Affleck, 8 l. 15 s.
15. { James Millar, 8 l. 2 s. 6 d.
16. { John Milliken, 56 l. 17 s. 6 d.
17. Overtown, formerly possessed by John Milliken at 110 l. but set for this year at 80 l.
18. Half of Liffkew, possessed by Robert Colthart, at 14 l.
19. The gardener's house at Abington.
20. House and smithy there.

Offers for one or more of the above possessions may be given in to Samuel Mitchell junior, clerk to the feignet, or to the factor. And, if suitable offers are made, they will be set by private bargain; and such offers as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLES SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the Two Merk Land of Old Extent of ARICHONAN, the Two Merk Land of Old Extent of LECKNABANE, the One Merk Land of ERVARE, the One Merk Land of ARILUIG, and One Merk Land of ARDNOA, extending in whole to a Seven Merk Land of Old Extent; together with the Changehouse of BELANOCH, Acre and House of CARGOWN, and Mill of GLENGHALVAN; all lying in the parish of North Knapdale, and sherrifdom of Argy